RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Vol. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1886

Number 33

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Run das Larangehas. CHARLES D TRAILL, Chargé (74faires.

ssa de D. Manoel, No. 8 H. G. MACDONELL BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D

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p.—An nonces snown he sent to the Coers
FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain
>57 Rnn das Larange.
ALBERT ALLEN., Clerk, No. 6, Rnn Humwyth.

PRESETTRIAN CHURCH—N° 15 Travessa ån Baucha, Savices in Portuguese at 11° o'clock, a.m., and 7° o'lock, p. m., Sundays, and at 7° o'clock p. m., Thrashays, METHORIS TEPISCOPAL CHURCH—Large of Criteria Anglish services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11,50° a.m. on Sundays, and at 7,50° p.m. on Fridays, H C. TUCKER, Pastor.

11 C. TUCKER, Pastor.
Particutte sortices: Simily School to a m., picaching
7 30 pm Similays, prayetimetring, 7 30 pm. Wednesdays.
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.
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Residence; Run Seindur Lotten, B.,

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Ones daily No. 80, Run du Miscriconida. Divine Service
Sundays read Wednesdays at 7 pm. The feared of the
Alfreday Feering at 7 pm. The feared of the
Alfreday Review at 7 pm. The feared of the
Alfreday Review of the pm. 10 pm. 10 pm. 10 pm. 10 pm.
of clothing, etc. can it so by sending to the above address,
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p.m., every evening Smithdy section at 4.39, p.m.,
BAPTIST CHURCH —Riss do Conde d'Fig. No. 121:
Services in Daringines every Smithy at 110 clocks, a minull 7 30 o'clock, p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7, 20
c'dock pm. Smithy School at 10 o'clock, a miservices on the 1st [7 p.m.] and stil [11 a.m.] Smithy of
each month.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PROBO II. —Through Experix: Tom bases Rio at 3a. m; and is divided at telem into Central, and S. Panio branche former arrives at Baxta da 26 pm; batter arrives at Baxta da 26 pm; batter arrives at Baxta da 26 pm; batter arrives at Baxta at 77.9 a. m; arrives at Baxta at 77.9 a. m; arrives at Baxta at 77.9 a. m; arrived at Panio more at 11.53. From Katte Rios train leaves Panio more arrived at Panio Navo da Chaiba at 11.75 a. m; arrived at Panio Navo da 12. Katte Rios Directorial (La 11.15). Panio Navo da 12. Katte Rios 3 p; arrive at Baxta at 310 and 313 pm. and Rio at 8 pm. [Junto Rios Performed Panio Navo da 12. Katte Rios 3 p; arrive at Baxta at 310 and 313 pm. and Rio at 8 pm. [Junto Rios Performed Panio Navo da 12. Katte Rios 3 p; arrive at Baxta at 310 and 313 pm. and Rio at 8 pm. [Junto Rios Rios 20].

3 op; arrive at Batra at \$10 onto \$13 p.m. and Rio at \$1 p.m. Limitled Express, leaves Rip at 7 p.m.; a trives at Barra it oxys Entire Rios at \$22 p.m. and Analamino Procepto (terminus) at 653 p.m. 5. Paulo based and Barra at 1250 and arrives at Cachiopera at 625 p.m. Four Entire Rios trini leaves at \$15 p.m. and arrives process to Novo at 6.05. Denomeral, \$15 p.m. and contain Procepto at 150 a.m. Cachocina 645 and Fan Nove 65 p.a. arriving at Batra at 125 and 137 p.m. cach Rio at \$10 p.m.

reach Rival 510 p in Marke Rival 8135 and 9200 a in 345 and 35 p mm first goes to Entire Rios ariving at 8 0 p mm, according to the Rival 8 p mm first goes to Entire Rios ariving at 8 0 p mm and 355 p m according to the Rival 4 p and ariving at 18 aris 9 p mm and 18 p mm ariving at 18 ariving at 18 ariving at 8 p mm ariving at 18 arivin

2115 p.m. and leave Belema is 150 a.m. artiving in Kroat 755.

Night terrike: Thin leaves Rio at 10 p.m. nevery Friday.

Night terrike: Thin leaves Rio at 10 p.m. nevery Noday.

neiving at Barra at 255 and Posto Novo at 5 a.m. Dorest
territy at Barra at 3.15 and Rio at 5.50 a.m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachocara at 12 m.

striving at S. Paulo at 610 p.m. Downward toan leaves S.

artiving at S. p. and an attention at 12 ch. 12 m.

where passengers change to the D. Pedro II fine.

where passengers change to the D. Pedro II fine.

CANTAGALLOR R.—Leaves Nitherolly (Sunt'Anna),
6,39 a. m., artruing at Nova Fribungo 10-35 Couleino (1 hour
pet trainway from Cantagallot 12:28 and Macuco 12:8 p. m.
Return train leaves Macuco 1005, Couleiro 11:06 and Nova
Fribungo 10-5 p. m., artruing at Nitherolly 5:00 p. m.
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with
trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Co-me Vello, Larangeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 2 in. and 3, 4 and 6p, m. on binidays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a. in. aad at 4, 20 and 8, 20 p. m. on week-days.

nt 4,20 and 3;20 p. m. on week-days.

**PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R. R.—Steamers leave
Traniche Mania at 4 p.m. week days and 7 a. m. Simdays
and holidays. Ret ming, trains leave Petropolis at 7;30, a.m.
week days, and 4 p.m. Simdays and holidays. Mixed
timis: **aphward 12 m.*: **denominant** (from Petropolis) 12;13
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for, the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian effairs a list of the arrivals and department of foreign vestels, the commercial report and price current of the market, blase of stock quotations and sales, a table of treights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 24th, 1886.

From latest advices it appears that the epidemic of cholera which has broken out in the Argentine Republic is steadily increasing in spite of every effort to localize and stamp it out. After the first outbreak in Buenos Aires, the number of daily cases reported appeared to diminish for a time. from which hopes were entertained that the sanitary authorities had succeeded in confining the disease to certain limits and in getting control of it. There have been reports to the effect that the new cases were not all reported, and that the authorities were not as trustworthy as the circumstances required, but such charges are common incidents in all perilous emergencies of this character and we, therefore, attached no A few days special importance to them. since, however, the tenor of the daily reports began to change for the worse. The dreaded disease broke out in the lunatic asylum, and from the increased number of cases reported it appears to have spread very widely throughout the city. According to telegraphic reports the deaths have increased to from fifteen to twenty a day, and the sanitary authorities seem to be powerless to arrest its progress. In Rosario, the situation is not definitely known, as no news bave been received from that city in many days. The last telegram was to the effect that no statistics could be given, from which it appears that the city and sanitary authorities have become totally demoralized. At the outset the epidemic seems to have secured a firmer hold on Rosario than on Buenos Aires, and the death rate was much higher. From these data it may be concluded that Rosario is suffering severely from the epidemic, and the more so because of the panic which appears to have seized its population. We are still hoping to hear better news from the River, but we fear that the bad sanitary condition of the two citiesparticularly Buenos Aires-and the season are very much against them.

Whatever may be the state of affairs at the River, the sanitary authorities of Brazil have two argent duties to perform, both of which are equally imperative. These are measures of prevention and precaution; the one to keep the dreaded epidemic out of the country, the other to prepare the people for it in case the first should prove ineffectual. So far as we can see, every thing is being done in the first case which the emergency requires, except in the one matter of imposing a check on the acquisition of Italian whether Braziliar too high, or whe little appears to have been accomplished.

It is good policy to prevent the coming of cholera, but it is far from enough. An equally wise policy is to be prepared for it. In the main, the preparations required are simply those of cleanliness and the abatement of nuisances. All such sources of pollution as cow stables, overcrowded tenement houses, etc., should at once be suppressed, and all places where many people are accustomed to congregate should be kept scrupulously clean. Also all depressions in the pavement which become receptacles of stagnant water and filth, should be cleaned and repaired. The markets, likewise, should be kept clean, and nothing but wholesome fruit and vegetables should be offered for sale. Then, too, immediate provisions should be made to regulate and control the water supply. The sanitary authorities can very well afford to pension Dr. Revy for the summer and give their whole attention to these small, but very necessary matters, and if their subordinates and fiscaes do not atte: 10 them promptly, the public may very properly take upon itself the duty of publishing every delinquency in the newspapers. We are certain that our daily colleagues will give prompt and cheerful attention to all such matters, and will aid the public in securing the improvements required. If the city is put in a proper condition, it will not be a difficult matter to control the cholera, should it effect an entrance. And it will be no disadvantage to the city to be prepared for it, even if the quarantine authorities are successful in keeping it away.

Comparisons are at times not so oderous as Mrs. Malaprop has declared them to be. The latest market reports from abroad giving the quotations in foreign markets, if compared with our prices here, are of decided interest, but we confess our inability to explain why Rio is so far in advance of consuming markets in this matter of quotations. The calculations made are not ours, but have been furnished by a friend in the trade, and we consider them to be entirely reliable. They are as follows:

On this date "good ordinary" Java was quoted in Antwerp at 34-34 1/2 c. From these figures it would appear that all business doing in Rio at the date we have assumed was done with a tremendous difference against the operator staring him in the face, and that even with the important advance advised in the public telegrams, coffee now arriving in Europe is not leaving an astonishing profit, whereas in New York it would seem to be leaving a loss. Does it not seem clear that there must be something wrong in so abnormal a condition of commerce? Certainly, all the coffee shipping from Rio can not be steadily losing money, and although there are mysteries in all trades, this seems so gigantic an one, that we confess our inability to speculate upon it. If the Brazilian planter is successfully potting his coffee on exporters at so great an advance on quotations abroad, and it he finds exporters and importers so complaisant as to deplete their pockers to fill his, he is without doubt the happiest man in existence. But we have yet to learn that European and American coffee operators are the pure philanthropists this idea suggests them to be, and it must be dismissed therefore. Where is a solution to this problem? Will no one interested in the trade give us a gleam of light on this dark question of whether Brazilian coffee markets are always too high, or whether consuming centres are

THERE is one economic evil in lotteries to which our correspondent, in another column, does not refer-and that is the redistribution of money in such a manner as to leave it in the hands of the few instead of the many. The lottery gathers in the small earnings of the people in small amounts-the bulk of them here in Brazil ranging from 1\$000 to 5\$000-and then pays out a certain proportion of the aggregate in large amounts. The unavoidable result is that 99 out of every 100 lose absolutely the small sum paid in, while the fortunate one recovers a much larger sum than that risked. Such a disturbance in the possession of capital-for the poor man's accumulated 5\$000 may be considered as capital in the true sense of the word-is highly prejudicial. The more uniformly the capital of a country is distributed among its people, the stronger and more prosperous will it be. If it were possible for every man to he a property-holder and to possess a small amount of accumulated savings, we should then have a state of society not only free from want and wretchedness, but free also from many of the crimes and disorders which make life and property so insecure. When we disturb this approximate uniformity in the possession of property-some becoming very rich while many others become very poorthen we not only produce want and misery, but we create incentives to crime. It is evident, therefore, that the great aim of a civilized government should be to encourage the accumulation of capital on the part of the lower classes and to use every legitimate effort to secure the more uniform distribution of the accumulated capital of the nation. Probably much of the disorder lately experienced in the United States is due to the facilities enjoyed by a few men to accumulate large fortunes, thus increasing the inequalities among the people to the unavoidable dissatisfaction of those less fortunate. There ought to be but one recognized way to wealth-that of honest industry. In this path, every man will gain just what his ability and energy entitle him to, and no more; and every man's capital will therefore represent the effort which he has employed in gaining it. The lottery, however, is subversive to all this. The prize drawn represents neither ability, energy, special training, invention, nor any legitimate effort. It simply represents the misfortunes of some hundreds of misguided people, who have invested their little savings with the hope of drawing a great prize. And it represents a violent disturbance in the distribution of wealth which is prejudicial to the nation in the highest degree.

One of the daily journals recently attacked the action of the sanitary authorities in permitting the discharge of cargo and passengers at the lazaretto on Ilha Grande from Argentine ports, while the ports of the empire were closed against these, and this has produced one of the most curious justifications for quarantine regulations that we remember having seen. It consists in a declaration that the refusal to allow the landing of passengers and cargo would be contrary to the humanitarian sentiments of rivilized nations, would amount to the revocation of express dispositions of sanitary legislation, and would render useless the existence of a lazaretto upon which the state has spent and is spending large sums of money; all of this too without great interest to public health, over which the government is watching, and which is sufficiently guaranteed by the regulations in force, it these be observed, as they are. That it would be rather unchristianlike to drive away a vessel that comes from an infected

for proceeding on its voyage to the port of destination, seems unquestionable; but that cargo and passengers should be permitted to land seems not so clear, at least from a Brazilian point of view; while that the landing of passengers and cargo is to be permitted for the purpose of producing a revenue to meet charges incurred by the construction of the lazaretto is really the most extraordinary argument we ever heard. The anomaly of closing all ports but the quarantine station to vessels which may have even completed their purgation is sufficiently apparent. For if the suspected vessel is not permitted to enter any port, of what earthly use can it be to lay out a quarantine and incur heavy expenses without any possible advantage, for, in the case of steamers, bills of lading always provide for quarantine difficulties and contain the privilege of carrying on cargo to an open port? The fact is, the alarm has carried the authorities rather farther than was necessary, and a defense being requisite, this was made without due consideration. We have already had occasion to commend the promptitude with which measures were taken to prevent the introduction of cholera, but we must say that the closing of all our ports to arrivals from Argentine ports, even after quarantine, seems unnecessary severity. If an arrival at quarantine can show a satisfactory sanitary condition, that no deaths of a suspected character had occurred, and can otherwise meet the utmost exigencies of sanitary prudence, we cannot see why after a sufficiently lengthy quarantine has been imposed, that this vessel should not be permitted to enter a port to discharge passengers and cargo. We do not believe that many steamers would submit to a veritable quarantine of 40 days, but sailing vessels might, and in any case, the masters of the vessels might have the option of accepting the imposed conditions, or of rejecting them. The authorities were doubtless justified by advices from the South that mortality statistics were being falsified and the sanitary position sophisticated, in following the decree of the 4th inst., imposing quarantine, by that of the 13th, which closed the ports, but it will result in great inconvenience, and as we have already said the sudden action taken seems to be unnecessarily severe.

THERE are no two export houses in our city, perhaps, whose coffee statistics are organized on the same basis, and this peculiarity led us to compile the table, published regularly, of the daily sales and shipments. Our monthly tables of clearances only comprise coffee cleared for foreign ports, but the monthly shipments included in the table published in every issue covers coffee shipped coastwise as well. We do not include in sales local consumption, but deduct it from stock at the end of each month. This preface is to introduce a defense of the figures we published in our issue of the 5th by which we endeavored to prove that our stock was underestimated. These figures have been questioned and an important export house here has kindly handed us the following table, which was prepared for its own convenience :

 July...
 bags
 329,173
 296,952

 August...
 ,
 451,601
 380,742

 September.
 ,
 336,876
 356,789

 October.
 ,
 323,651
 251,829

 1,441,301
 1,286,312

ment is watching, and which is sufficiently guaranteed by the regulations in force, it these be observed, as they are. That it these be observed, as they are. That it would be rather unchristianlike to drive away a vessel that comes from an infected port, without offering necessary supplies

does not contain coffee shipped coastwise. The matter is clearly proven, however, that on November 1st our coffee stock must have been considerably underestimated, or a considerable quantity of coffee had been smuggled out of the country, and as this last hypothesis is absurd the former, must be accepted. It is quite possible that at the close of this month the disparity we are referring to will have disappeared, but it certainly existed at the date when we referred to it and howsoever arising should have been promptly corrected. No one seems to be interested in purposely underestimating stock. Differences must arise occasionally, through re-sales, but it is clearly the duty of the brokers to provide, so far as they can, against these differences reaching so important a sum as 50,000 bags in four months. And this does not seem to have been done. Then it has been contested that the comparison of sales and shipments for four mouths can hardly be considered fair. For the sake of argument we will concede this and print ten months:

1886	sales	shipments
January bags	211,982	291,136
February	388,091	362,143
March	230,147	267,485
April, ,,	106, 248	145,030
May,,,	220,718	158,977
June,	170,871	215,256
July	317, 173	293,275
August,	445,601	404,813
September	330,806	365, 264
October	318,313	297,605

bags 2,739,950 2,800,984 or 61,034 more bags shipped than sold. A startling result, the explanation of which however is readily discovered in the January figures; a very large quantity of coffee reported sold in December was shipped in January. In fact, shipments should as a rule exceed sales, for there must be coffee shipped that is not really sold, or which may not be reported for reasons concerning interested parties, but that sales purposing to be for export should greatly exceed shipments is simply absurd.

THE establishment of the "Banco Internacional do Brazil" seems to have met the approval of our commercial body. The shares were promptly subscribed for, the allotment gave about 70 per cent. to subscribers for over 50 shares, and these allotments have since been dealt in at 40 to 50 per cent. premium. All of these facts should go to prove that the future of the bank is considered secure. That our market required increased banking facilities is assured to us by merchants and brokers; money transactions letd become almost questions of favor, and too frequently the quality of the borrower, rather than the quality of the transaction was the basis upon which business was done. In fact the inveterate system of empenhos has invaded our banking system, after thoroughly impregnating public employment. If the new institution is to correct this manner of doing business, then our heartiest applause is offered the gentlemen who have organized the bank, although we may not entirely agree with the idea that any permanent advantage to the general trade of the country is to be secured by the establishment of a great central bank, with branches in the There is too much various provinces. centralization in Brazil already, and we opine that twenty independent banks with capitals of 1,000,000\$ each, distributed over the empire, would have proved of more real profit to the country, than can be afforded by the one institution just organized. It is a matter of opinion, and as such liable to criticism. That the new bank will do a considerable business seems unquestionable. The directory, or, to speak more correctly, will go a long way towards improving the

the incorporators, are all merchants or men of influence, and the manager is highly considered by our commercial body. There is moreover a curious connection between the incorporators of the new, and the directories of the already organized banks degrees of relationship, of commercial intimacy, etc. This too seems a feature favorable to the success of the "Banco Internacional." Per contra, the doubt (if it may be so entitled) arises, whether a directory composed of three different nationalities can be rendered homogeneous. Anglo-Saxon ideas of sound banking principles do not always agree with those derived from Latin origin, and if, as seems quite possible, the 'Banco Internacional" is to become in some manner a bank of issue, the problem will arise as to which views on political economy, Anglo-Saxon or Latin, are to prevail in the councils of the directory. consummate reliance of Brazilians on the resources of the empire will, we fear, lead to some precipitate attempt at a resumption of specie payments, and the position likely to be assumed by our new bank will render a great amount of caution and experience requisite, that its directory may not involve its shareholders in distress, or, as has already occurred here, in disaster. We are not croakers. On the contrary, we think with the majority, that a well managed bank will succeed in Rio, but we can not avoid suggesting an hypothesis or two on the other side, that the subject may be thoroughly examined before it is conceded that the mere fact of the establishing of a new bank is to bring haleyon times to commerce and trade. There are few if any more responsible positions than that which Mr. Herdman is about to assume. He will have a weight in Brazilian financial affairs that has been enjoyed by few bankers in Rio, and that he will support his responsibility in an able and satisfactory manner seems doubted by none. We for our part sincerely wish him all success, but "to whom men have committed much, of him they will ask the more." One other result of the organization of the new bank seems clearly evident; the directories of the existing banks are likely to be closely watched by the shareholders, and the position of a director will become of less easy acquisition. Our leading journal has already hinted that the shareholders of one banking institution are moving to have more commerce and less politics in the management and if the "Banco Internacional" is destined to give one blow to empenhos in money transactions and at the same time another to the management of our financial institutions, then no wishes can be too good for its utmost success,

TRAMIVAYS.

The almost daily occurrence of accidents in our streets, which are nearly always fatal, is received with a coolness by the authorities that is refreshing, and with a earelessness hy the tram companies that results from the impunity with which human beings may be mutilated or killed in our city, where a blow is a serious matter, and a "butter" is indicted under various articles and sections of equally various laws.

The corrective for the present actual condition of a foot-passenger in the streets of Rio-and his condition is very little less dangerous than it would be in a sharp skirmish-is for the immediate preparation of a law which will impose pecuniary penalties upon our tram companies when they kill, or mutilate a human being. No other form will ever be efficacious, but attack the pockets of shareholders and they will take care to see that directors and managers use more consideration in the preparation of time-tables, and such other particulars as

present risks of a foot-passenger in our Companies are liable for accidents streets. caused by the negligence of their servants elsewhere, and why not in Brazil?

We maintain that the great proportion of aecidents arises from faulty time-tables. The drivers of our trams are fined if they exceed a certain time on a certain trip, and if any interruption of traffic occurs-and in the city these interruptions are constant the driver, with the fine confronting him, thrashes his unfortunate mules into a gallop and goes through our narrow and frequently crowded streets at a rate that would not be discreditable on a race course. The result is that an unwary man, an unfortunate woman, or a thoughtless child is either killed, or mortally hurt. The driver abandons his car, disappears, and no punishment results to any one.

Now this is radically wrong, and to enforce this truth on the directors of tram companies is the duty of the authorities. We do not mean to say that all accidents are caused by the tram-cars. Many are doubtless the result of imprudence on the part of passengers, but no one who does much riding in our trams can doubt for a moment that the speed at which the animals are driven is utterly unnecessary and must necessarily be extremely hurtful to the unfortunate mules.

Human prevision can not in all probability concoct a perfect time-table, but that improvements are possible on those at present in force on our trainways, we think two or three round sums lost in the way of damages would render plainly evident to the directors of the companies.

That passengers are very much to blame for unnecessary stoppages must be allowed. Women, and even men, full grown and apparently healthy men, will not walk six yards, but will stop a car in front of their particular residence, or desired point of destiny, although a stoppage may have been made within the distance we mention. The corrective for this sort of egoism is very practicable. Let no car stop save on the corner of a street, or if a block be of extraordinary length,-as some are in Rio-stop at the corners and just in the middle. There will be a little grumbling at first, but once the rule is established and firmly maintained, the passengers will become used to the little walk requisite to take them to a station. The frequent obstruction of the rails by waggons and carts is a matter for police interference, and sharp fines should be imposed for willful obstruction of traffic. The conductor of a tram should take the number of the obstructive vehicle and report it immediately on arriving at his destination, and as in even our narrowest streets there is generally ample space for a waggon to give way to a tram, the police should impose the fine without any sort of

An advantage to the companies, were a rule of stopping only at fixed places adopted, and in case a law were passed to render them pecuniarily liable for accidents, would be that if a passenger chose to jump from the car while in motion, he would lose all possible claim on the company.

Something must be done. All these ideas of contrivances for thrusting a hody off the rails are pure humbug. The remedy lies in allowing more time for trips and some such modification in stoppages as we have suggested. And above all, the passage of a law is required by which a mutilated fellow-being may have the slight satisfaction of making the companies pay for his mutilation. In all these changes the public has a vital interest and should therefore do its part toward the improvement of the service-and this part is simply that of using a little more consideration in its requirements as to frequent stoppages.

LOTTERIES.

To the Editor :

Sir.-Some time ago, referring to the recent defalcations at the English Bank, you remarked on the general want of trustworthiness in this country, accounting for the evil by the utterly inadequate punishment which follows upon breaches of trust, You are doubtless right in holding that, as a general rule, inadequate punishment is an encouragement to crime; but in this particular case something may surely be urged in desence of slight punishment, inasmuch as it would be monstrous for a government to encourage a particular evil and then punish it with severity. That untrustworthiness is publicly fostered and encouraged in this country by the system of Lotteries is the thesis of this present paper.

The evil of lotteries might be inferred from the fact that, in the most advanced and enlightened communities, they have been put down as injurious to the public interest. Any thing more injurious to this country, or more demoralizing to the character of its people, it would be difficult to find.

The great need of this country is labor, muscular and mental-steady, persevering industry in developing the great material resources of the country.

But the rewards of labor, though generally sure, are seldom sudden, and seldom startling or dazzling. The lottery, on the other hand, is a short and easy path to fortune. It is true that, of a thousand who enter this path, not more than one does or can succeed: but each subscriber hopes to be that fortunate one, and the chance of being a prize-winner effectually paralyzes the hand of patient industry: for who should go on toiling and saving and plodding, when a single prize may outweigh the fruits of the toil of years?

Here, then, is one great evil of lotteries: they discourage labor, and so arrest the progress of the country, keeping it poor in spite of all that nature has done to enrich it. For, let it ever be borne in mind that lotteries do absolutely nothing to increase the wealth of any country. There is often a good deal of gambling in mines and other speculative ventures. But in these there may be grounds for expecting an adequate return for the risk incurred in the shape of valuable products. But in lotteries nothing is produced : nothing is drawn out which has not first been put in. A certain proportion of the money subscribed goes to the promoters. It is sometimes thought that an undue proportion is thus absorbed; but, assuming that the promoters are only reasonably paid for their trouble, yet at the best their labors do but impoverish the country, seeing that they are thereby diverted from other pursuits which might be of public utility, to be expended on that whieli reproduces nothing.

As to that part of the money subscribed which does not go to the promoters, it is simply redistributed, and as a rule it falls into worse hands than before it was put into the lottery-worse, as less conducive to the comfort and happiness of individuals and to the welfare of the community at large,

What the effect of lotteries upon the happiness of the poorer class of subscribers really is, may be judged by observing the crowd of half maddened wretches that assemble about the "houses of fortune" to learn the results of the drawings. It is not an edifying or a pleasing sight, and multitudes return to miserable homes which might have been brightened by that which has been lost upon this fruitless venture.

Of course here and there is a prize. But even in this case there is no certain advantage; for how seldom does the prize do any real good even to the winner! It would be interesting to trace the history of those who have been the most successful at the urn. How few there are who can bear without injury to themselves a sudden accession of fortune! This is so even when fortune comes in the most legitimate way, as by inheritance. But there is an old saying 'easily got, easily lost,' which is especially true of lottery prizes. And so it will, I suppose, be generally admitted, that such prizes nearly always do injury even to the winners. Take the case of our own cook. He had been with us for some years, and was a steady, capable, and much valued servant. But he had the ill luck to draw a prize of three contos of reis. Of course he lost his head, and at once gave up his place, and took to drink and other evil In less than two years he got through all his money, but not before he had become the mere wreck of his former self. One conto more would probably have ended his career; but happily want overtook him, and now, after great sufferings, and many lapses, he is with difficulty recovering his former character and position.

But \bar{I} said at the ouset that untrustworthiness is fostered and encouraged by the system of lotteries; take only a few cases that will occur to every one.

How many shop-boys have been tempted to dishonesty and ruin by the ticket-seller hanging about the door! How many tradesmen, on finding their affairs becoming embarrassed or desperate, have spent all the ready money they could lay their hands on in the purchase of lottery tickets, as their only chance of saving themselves from ruin; thus using not their own but their creditors money for the desperate venture.

And what shall we say of those more highly placed defaulters, whose crimes create so fatal a barrier to the more general employment of Brazilians in positions of Foreign mercantile houses and companies are compelled to employ foreigners at high salaries, because they can not depend upon natives. In this way honorable Brazilians are made to suffer all round for the faults of the distionorable; and how often it is found that these entered upon their careers of crime through their not being able to resist the temptations openly pressed upon them by the lotteries.

And what about the common thieves that prey upon society, and that are prepared even to shed blood in pursuit of their prey? How often would it be possible to trace and detect their crimes, were it not for the safe and easy way they have of disposing of their booty! If it is true, according to the proverb, that "the receiver is as bad as the thief," then what shall we say of the lottery system, which is the grand and universal receiver and concealer of stolen goods, and the great encoutager and rewarder of all the dishonesty and rascality in the country?

That such an institution should be publicly tolerated by a government that claims to be in some degree civilized is as sad as it is strange.

A FRIEND OF BRAZIL.

10th November, 1886,

THE ARGENTINE BUDGET.

The nation's expenses for next year are fixed at \$43,104,642.41 m/n, distributed as follows: minister of the interior \$8,900,437.32; foreign office \$482,604; finance office \$17,110,717.25; justice and public instruction \$5,833,713; war office \$7,746,663.84, marine \$3,030,506.

The receipts are calculated at \$46,022,000 m/n, as follows: imports \$29,039,000; additional do. 966,000; exports 3,047,000; storage, etc, 653,000; stamp paper 2,100,000; stamps 217,000; patente: 1,035,000; direct tax 1,600,000, post office 879,000; telegraphs 283,000; light dues, etc, 115,000; santetegraphs 283,000; light dues, etc. 115,000; saler litary visits 34,000; wood cutting 23,000; water supply 400,000, judicial deposits 75,000; Central Argentine railway shares 225,000, Central Northerin railway shares 265,000; Patrico Riano 9,000; National Bank shares 967,000; tax of 165044, leaving a net surplus of 72,63\$566. The receipts for the preceding year were 362, 366,000; sundries 100,000.—Buener Aires Herald.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Ruevos Avres Herald, Nov. 7.

-Brazil has closed its ports against Buenns Aires. Now let old Beeswax pruhibit the import of

-The value of imports into Rosario during Oc toher was \$1,645,238 m/n and exports \$510,880 m/n. That from Bolivia was \$150,394 m/n.

-In the same square where is one of the offices of the health hoard there is a stinking slough of despond, actually made at considerable cust labur and money, and no notice is taken of the festering mass of corruption.

... The number of military and naval uniforms one sees in the streets would lead us to think that we had an army of at least 500,000 men, and that it was on a war footing. If General Levalle wants to have the public bless him, will take away some of the hrass and cupper-fastened multitude from the streets. The order to salme is relaxed, for the reason that one soldier who tried it made 69 salutes per minute and then missed so many that he was punished for disrespect to superior officers.

-The provincial railway report for 1885 has just een issued. The Intal receipts for that year amheen issued. ounted to \$3,865,684.77 m/n and the expenses 2,757,979.91. The total length of the line was 892 kilometres. The rolling stock comprises 90 locomotives, 106 passenger carriages, 40 maggins for parcels, etc., and 2,924 cargo maggons. The per of passengers carried was 1,707,051, par cels and luggage 16,042 tims, merchandise 647.751 do., hasura 49,620 do., materials 5,310 do., earth 308,710 do,, dead hodies 5,358,

-The Buenos Aires custom house receipts during October were \$2,711,916.66 m/n, making since

st of January 1923, 192, 5/9		
January \$		IIIXO . 02
February		653 18
March		437 31
April		602 29
May		183 86
June		137 21
July		686 62
August		710 29
September	2,717	884 04
October	2,711,	916 66

The total receipts during the 10 months last year were \$20,148,025.64. (There is something wrong in the addition of the table, and we advise our colleague to go over the items again-Eds. News)

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The epidemic of yellow ferer at Bahia is officially reported to be extinct.

-A new cotton factory, called the "Industrial at Caxias, prorince of Maranhan, is about to commerce nork.

-A mercantile limise at loazeiro, on the Kin S. Francisco, has recently received a steam lannel for towing jumposes on that rirer.

-The October receipts of the Maranhão costs house amounted to 204,761\$709, against 173.778\$616 in the same month of last year.

- The October receipts at the Ypanema founth y were 3,853\$984, against 2,730\$086 in the same month last year.

-Slaves are dear in Minas. It cost the em-aminipation fund 708\$ per head to free eleven in the municipalities of Pouso-Altu and Tres Pinnes.

The president of the province of Goyaz is trying to organize a provincial exposition. Let us must be will succeed.

-Several planters at Guaranniguetà, San Paulo, the next coffee crop will not be over one-fourth of the present crop,

-There were 63 shipping arrivals at Santos during the munth of October, of which 46 were steamers and 17 sailing vessels.

- The emancipation, up — ne fund, of 24 slaves in the manicipality of Rezea le, Rio de Janeiro, cost 13,887\$826, and no dualit the fortunate senhores are satisfied with the prices.

-Thieves broke into a church at Campinho, in the municipality of Iraja, Rio de Janeno, and stole every valuable that Our Larly of the Conception pussessed. A horrowed silver lamp also went

-According to the Republica, of Pará, a young lawyer there was prevented from conducting a case because of his Protestantism. He declined to take the Calholic oath, and the judge refused to permit him to take any other.

—S. Paulo is always aheail. A Sorocala paper says that recently a tooth resembling a horse-shoe nail was extracted from the mouth of a newly-burn child. It would be well to watch this child,

-Over 50,000 bags of coffee mere dispatched for exportation in Santos on Saturday the 13th The Santos market seems, to be gaining with surprising rapidity.

-A jury in Fortaleza, Ceará, has acquitted Cant. Guilherme Cesar da Rocha from the charge ol selling tickets for eleven lotteries, of the value of 880,000\$, and never paying a vintem of preminims. Nevertheless, the tickets were sold, the lotteries drawn, and the prizes "absorbed"—and William Cresar was the treasurer of the company charged with the lursiness.

-In a lown called Machado, in the province of Minas Gernes, a stare recently took refuge in the house of the parish priest, who sent word to the master to come and fetch the renavray. The master and his son appeared, when the negro fell the young man and severely wounded him with a knife.

-It is proposed to establish a bank at Juiz de Fóra, province of Minas Gerses, with a capital of 1,000,000\$. The hank will have two sections, not for mortgage operations, the other for commercia transactions. Nut content with this bank, the people of Juiz de Fora wish to establish a banking institution with a capital of 500,000\$ to assist worthy energy in stimulating trade.

-On the 20th the central sugar factory built by the "Lavoura, Industria e Colonisação" com an on the plantation near Barra do Pirahy, Janeiro, formerly belonging to Barão do Rio Bo-nito, was inaugurated. This company primises well. Its objects are to induce small farmers to ake up its lands, which are already under cultivation, and is, we believe, the first attempt at the proper manner of attracting immigrants.

-The Journal the Commercus of the 16th hears that by decree, dated the 9th, the Northern Brazilian Sugar Factories Company had been granted an extension of time to the 31st Jan. prox for finishing the S. Louiengo da Matta Jactory in Pernambuco, and to 30th Sept. for completing the facturies of Mipulm, Rio Grande do Norte and Pán d'Alho, in Pernambuco, the interest guarantees to remain in suspinic pending the completion. The decree declaring lapsed the concessions for factories in Ceard-mirin, Rin Grande da Norte, and in Nazareth, Pernambinen, was revoked. Our year is fixed for the commencement, and two for the completion of these two factories. to remain in suspense pending the completion.

PROTINCE OF RIO DE TANEIRO.

The budget was passed on the 9th during a verdisorderly session, which however enhancer of a dinner offered by the majority of the provincial assembly to the president of the province around the 18th the president approved the estimates

The receipts are estimated to produce 6,017,

١	1178000, of which the principal item	is are:
ı	4 per cent, on coffee	2,148 4975649
ı	House tax	400,000 cm
	I'oll on cattle	350,000 000
1	Cautagallo R. R	1,502,650 00

The expenditure is fixed at 5,986,064\$340, of which the principal items are: Provincial deputies.....

١	Secretaria of the assembly,	68,800 000
ı	ilo of the government	80,033 335
ı	Directory of public works	104.200 000
Į	ilo finance	119,200 000
ì	Financial agencies	254,070 384
	Public instruction	974.810 000
	Police	731,674 000
	Public lighting	115.680.000
	Public works	879,814 238
	Cantagalla R. R	1,169,200 000
	Subsidies	42,400 000
	Interest	620,108 000

Among the general clauses are; one to author ize the mesulent to increase the licence duties by 25 to 50 per cent.; to increase the tax on cattle and husses passing on the turnpikes; to collect house tax on such villages as count 30 houses and upon radway stations where houses are built; to reduce the tax on the purchase and sale of slaves from 505 to 20\$ and to tax all encoluments paid by the proince to employés 2 per cent. The president is authorized to sell the Cantagallo railway for not less that 8,000,000\$ and the branch Iron Rio Bo nitu at the rate of 19,200\$ per kilometre, the purchaser to assume the responsibilities of the norince towards the contractor of this branch, If the sale be effected the familed delit of the proince is to be converted into 5 per cent, stock (the present stock earns 6).

The provincial assembly has been very generon to churches, and the financial position is very far from flattering. Whether with the show it makes the Cantagallo tailway will find a purchaser at so important a sum as 8,000,000\$ seems at least very questionable. That the province mishes to disput of the railway is a good sign, however, and the example might with profit be followed by the general government.

Under the auspices of a foreign company, it is quite possible that the Cantagallo railway would leave a fair interest, not perhaps on 8,000,000\$, hut on a more modest amount

RAILROAD NOTES

-The September work on the Ouro Preto branch of the D. Perlio II military cost 69,618\$030.

-The D. Pedro II railway coal bill against the nary department in October amounted to 10,-555\$316.

"The decapod locumotive hult by the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the D. Peilro II railway ha christened by the Emperor. It will hencefurth he known as the S. Francisco.

-The October receipts of the Macaké and railway were 147,528\$930, 15,369\$560 from passengers and 115,813\$800 from gouls. Expenses are not given.

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-The Diario de Campinas of the 12th says: "Buth from stations on the Mogyana and on the Rio Clara railways complaints continue of the want of waggons. At Amparo the planters are already availing of the resource of contracting for pack animals to carry their coffee to Campo Limpo. If this be not the most economical, it is certainly the most expeditions means of transportation. Here is seen how pack animals may yet compete with railways. We hear that at Amparo alone there are 20,000 hags of coffee accumulated.12

-One of the daily papers on the 20th knows that the director of a London hank recently arrived here has purchased from the province of Rio de Janeiro the Cantagallo railway and branch for 9,500,000\$. In the relations presented by the president of the province to the assembly in August last, it is stated that the railway represented a enst in the princince of 11,512,499\$156 on 31st st. This looks like a considerable December La luss, but we think it will prove a decided gam. The line has only very little more than paid traffic expenses, and we hear is in a lar from satisfactory

LOCAL NOTES

-On the 17th a man died of hydronhobia here. Yet the wandering curs are not killed

-There seems to be a good deal of small pox in the city, and it has appeared at the naval hospital,

-The Emperor and Empress returned from their exentsion to the province of S. Paulo on the evening of the 18th.

-O Paiz says that water which will not dissolve snap, is not in for potable or colinary purposes. What is it good for then?

-What sort of place is Ubenilia? The Jornal seems in hare a very active correspondent there, but his letters seem rather local in tone.

-Manuel Moreira Martins emleavored to pass in front of a locomotive. Mannel has only two mes now, instead of ten, and the doctor says he is in a bail way.

-The Diario Official of the 20th ult, says that on the Hira de Convo, wherever it may be, there are serious matter to be settled?

-The latest is the Chib Choput, which has been organized in Harmony street (Rua da Harmonia). A musical club could hardly have been organized ur a mure favorable lucality.

- The Tornal says that the winner of the grand prize at the ruces at the Prado Villa Isabel on the 7th was presented with a card-case. What does horse mant with a cartein;?

-There was a meeting of the Society for the Protection of Animals on the 14th, but the only decision arrived at Seems to have been the authorization for printing diplomas for the members.

-We see by our Argentine exchanges that the daughter of Bishop Sterling, who is known to many people here in Rio, was to have been married in Rusano on the 10th inst. to Mr. C. Dickinson.

-The directory of the deaf and dumb asylum has been authorized to spend 300\$ with the solemnity of presenting premiums to the alumni. Seems unite moderate, but how many alumni are there?

-We are utterly disheartened by the railway statistics published in the Fornal on the 16th. The time passed on railways by passengers in Great Britain is equivalent to the annual annihilaon of Soo lives!

-The minister of empire has authorized the director of the Polytechnic school Schreiner 1,500\$ for his plans. What are these plans about? The value seems moderate, but 1,500\$, is always 1,500\$.

Since 1870 there have been \$47 duels fought in France, besides an unknown number between officers and private soldiers which have never been reported. And out of this large number there were only nine in which injuries were received. In ninety-eight per cent of the cases both of the parties left the field unscathed, and, it is pleasing to add, with their honor fully satisfied.

-Joke by an exchange broker. "If the cholera gets here, rates will advance, for all the lakers will be scared out of the market." Neat, is it not?

-The Antwerp and Beauvais exposition pro duced 38 decorations for parties interested in the coffee propaganda.

-A citizen applies to the minister of war for a certified copy of some document. The minister asks, what does he want to do with it? Ministerial curiosity, or a snake in the grass?

-The police were informed that a black hoy was in irons on board the Br. str Borghese in the Saude graving dock, and visited the vessel on the The information was declared to he lalse.

-The indignation said to be expressed by Buenus Aires papers at the sanitary precautions against cholera just taken by the Brazilian govern ment, strongly recalls the occasion when Messrs. Pot and Kettle exchanged recriminations.

-If the author of that Geographical Society diploma destined for the Emperor desired to puzzle every one, he has succeeded. A Chinese metaphysician would require time to make out what i represents.

-Our colleagues sling around their decimal marks with very little care. O Pais makes its correspondent say that the cable on the S, Paulo railway inclined plane is 6 m 034 thick, or nearly

-A telegram received here on the 20th announc ed the death, on the 19th, of John Bramley Moore, Esq., for many years interested in Brazilian com-merce and the fonuler of the important house of Messrs. John Moore & Co.

-The minister of empire has appointed Dr. Alidon Milanez to the administration of quarantine affairs at Ilha Grande. This gentleman once held a similar position here many years ago, and is said to be well fitted for the place

-Owing to unexpected delays both in the preparation of the map and that of the lext, the Hand-hook of this city in course of publication at this office has been greatly delayed. It is now expected that the book will be ready early next

-The total number of deaths in this city in October amounted to 782, which gives a daily average of 25.2, equivalent to an annual average of The ileaths from consumption 29 per Ibousand. numbered 161, and from best-bers 2. There were no deaths from yellow fever.

-On the 21st the Superior Council of Public Health met under the presidency of the minister of empire and decided that the quarantine station at Itha Grande should not be closed to arrivals from The minister said this elecision would be laid before the council of ministers.

-Either the Baletim da Alfandega, or O Pan of the 22ml, is wrong in its statistics of the foreign trade of this port in the fiscal year 1885-86. The former gives a balance against the empire of 7,695,000\$: the latter puts the houl on the other The Roletim is uniloubledly correct, and the mistake of O Puiz has no excuse.

-This morning's telegrams from Buenos Aires reports the cholera epidemic there as stationary, lmt states that the heat is intense and that no rain has fallen. Another dispatch, dated the 22nd, says that the epitlemic has made its appearance Corduba, in the interior, where four cases were reported on the 19th, two of which were fatal. A Phis telegram says that there were 46 cleaths in Buenos Aires on the 19th.

-The Pacific Navigation Co's, steamer John arrived at Pernambuco on the 21st with a The Havas agency first reported ilisabled engine. that a week would be required for repairs, and then on the following day (22nd) that the steamer would proceed on her voyage that day. Both these reports are untrue, as the steamer can not he repaired in Pernamhuco, nor had she sailed at latest reports. One of the engines is in working order and the steamer will come to Rio for repairs.

-An amusing scare took place out at the military harracks near Fort S. João on the 17th, which shows how learful the authorities are of an invasion of cholera from the sea. A Norwegian brig went out to sea that morning in tow, and a friend of master went oul with him, expecting to brough liack by the low-hoal. Fur some reason the low-boat failed to do this, so the master of the brig had to send his friend ashure in one of his hoats, and await its return. A landing was effected on the beach outside the harracks, where the three men were at once seized under suspicion of having come from some vessel in quarantine. Not one of them could speak Portuguese, and they were therefore unable to give any account of themselves. The sanitary authorities were at once sent for, and the prisoners were put through a thorough fumigation and were kept closely quarantined. In the meantime, the brig waited outside all day, and then had to return after its boat and men.

-Our Buenos Aires exchanges up to the 7th pooh-pools the cholera scare. The next we rewill probably sing another song.

-On the 19th the minister of empire instructed the port health authorities to consider vessels from seilles bringing Italian passengers as "sus Ma pected,1

-The commandant of Fort Sanla Cruz com plains that the gunboat on service at the station to warn off vessels from suspected ports, takes from three-quarters to one hour to gct under way, and points out the inconveniences of this delay.

-The organization of the "Banco Interna seems to have startled the shareholders of the Bank of Brazil into activity and a cleaning up there scens imminent. The pity is that it had not been commenced years ago.

-Messrs. P. S. Nicolson & Co., representatives of the St John d'El-Rey mine advise the daily press that the accident at the mine, referred to in our last, was caused by a fall of stones within the mine, and that ten lives were lost.

-The local papers are awfully lunny over the reception of the Emperor at a railway station in the interior of S. Paulo. The reception consisted of the execution, by a legal gentleman of the locality, of the national hymn on a hand-organ!

-We cannot but think that the application of the agents of a transatlantic steamship company to the government for indemnity, etc., for losses occasion ed by quarantine regulations was ill-advised. The ment has been enabled to make a high-toned reply.

The sanitary delegate at Ilha Grande put gentleman in quarantine who came lo respects to Conselheiro Affonso Celso, enongli too! The desire to pay allentio lo pay enough too! The desire to pay allention to a councillor might have introduced cholera into the whole body politic

-On the 21st inst., at the hospital of the Portuguese Benevolent Society, Mrs. Ganning, wife Dr. Rohert H. Ganning, the well-known phil-anthropist, was decorated with the "Cruz Humanitaria" in return for valuable services rendered the Society.

-Nell'Isola des Frori sonnils like a sentimental It is a book about the im ance, but it is not. romance, but it is not. It is a most one to migrant station on Flores island, and the government has paid 1,000 for 10,000 copies for distribution. On the Isle of Blossoms would not be tribution. On the Isle of Blossoms would na had title for an English immigrant romance.

-The minister of war, and pro tem also of agriculture, visited the postuffice on the 22ml and informed houself of all the service of the depart-We presume Sr. Prado is going to resign and that St. Chaves, who has been minister of marine, is minister of war, may be the next min-ister of agriculture, commerce and public works.

-A daily colleague praised the action of the Carris Urhanos train company in reducing the number of seats on a bench in the cars to three. The government forced the company to adopt this measure, and it required something like a year of constant hammering to attain the desideration. Praise the mmister, colleague, not the company,

-The gambling houses here are a perennial revenue to the municipal authorities, attice o The police surround a shop, capture a dizen speculators, fine them, let them go, and a few days after pick them all up again. We should consider this monotonous, were we interested in a gambling hanse.

-The Dunto de Noticias of the 6th says the —The Danto we verticals in the One says the Semitte professor contracted by the Emperor has arrived. Helwew is likely to hecome a part of the collegiate currienlum. Now let us have Hindustance, Cophe and Turkish; Russian, Rumaic and, Benguela professors, and we will depart this life content.

The government has ordered the establishment of telegraphic communication with the lazaretto al Illia Grande and the Western and Brazilian Telegraph company has sent for one of its steamers to lay the piece of cable required. We have not heard thether, or not, the telegrams are to be disinfected previous to delivery.

-Under the head "physical offense," a daily paper publishes the account of a man "butting another (presumably in the epigastric region), as another (presumably in the epigastric region), as reported by a police delegate, which is a monu, ment of legal knowledge. The "limiter" was interrogated by the police in harmony with Art. 4 § 3 of Reg. No. 4.824 of Nov. 22, 1871; 179 § 8 of the Constitution; 148 of the codigo do practise and 182 of the codigo cominad, and it was proven that the mellectors was to be prosecuted under that the malefactor was to be prosecuted under Art. 201 of the criminal code. The pulice clerk is to remit this investigation to the public prosecutor by means of the judge of the 5th criminal district by uteans of the judge it the Sin criminal matter under Art. 42 \$ 6 of Reg. No. 4,824 dated 22nd Nov., 1871. Now all this for "butting" a man. Had he kicked hint, or pulled his mose, Heaven only knows where the articles, sections and "regu-lamentos" would have ceased.

-We take pleasure in noting the return of Dr. R. H. Gunning to spend the summer at his Pal-meiras residence.

-The correspondent of a daily paper says the Emperor visited in the province of S. Paulo an important manufactory of "carriages and pumps" (carros e bombus), where he assisted at the man ufacture of ice, the preparation of pork, sausages, etc., and where iees, etc., were served. Do car-riage factories in S. Paulo combine with their probusiness that of ice manufacturers and pork butchers?

-On the 17th William Flack, steward of the Br. bark Arabella, was acquitted by the jury of the charge that he had poisoned Capt, Jack of that hark and Capt, Hannay of the Br. bark Sarah. The acquittal is entirely in accordance with the hest opinion of those best informed in the case, for it is pretty clearly established that Flack was not the guilty party. And it appears, we are glad to note, that the judge and public prosecutor believe the same, for they omitted the customary lormality of appealing the case. A subscription has just heen circulated among the British merchants of the city to raise funds to assist Flack in returning home and resulted in the handsome sum of 95\$000 in a very short time.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, November 23rd, 1886. Brazilian mil reis (18000), gold 27 il. do do do in U. S. do do do in U. S.
coin at \$4,84 per £1 stg. 54,45 cents.
\$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. . . . 1\$837
of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 889 Bank rate of exchange on London to-day Bank rate of exchange on London to-day. 21 ¾ d.
Present value of the Brazilian mitreis (paper). 807 ts, gold
do do do in U. S.
coin at ₹ ‡ 80 per £ i stg. 37 Cis.
Value of \$1.00 [\$4.80 per £, stg.] in Brazilian
currency [paper]. 285
Value of £1 sterling . , 10 ₹971

EXCHANGE.

November 15 -- Rates at the banks were advanced to 21% November 15—Rates at the banks were advanced to 21% on London, 435 on Paris and 328—539 on Hamburg at 90d5; 23%—2590 on New York at tight. There is not much doing in bank sterling at 21%—21.1516, lates on head offices, and very linle in consmercial at 22—22.116. Sovereigns dosed with buyers at 11,500s, sellers at 115,00s. November, 16.—The market was quiet at unchanged official rates. Bank on bankers was reported at 21%—21.1516, one transaction at the latter rate, and at 21.1516 on head onle transaction at the latter rate, and at 21 151/6 offices. Commercial sterling 22, 22 11/6 and 22/8/francs 435 and commercial 429 Sovereigns clos buyers at 11\$040, sellers at 11\$060.

November 17.—No change in official rates and little ileing. Bank sterling 21%—215116, latter on head offices, and commercial at 22–22116. Bank on Paris 435. Sovereigns sold at 11\$040—060, closing with huyers al 11\$050, sellers at 11\$070.

sourers at 118-90.

Owember 18—'The market is still quiet and there are no changes in rates. Some trilling business was reported in bank sterling at 21%—211516, latter on head offices, and at 222—22116, for commercial Bank frances 435 and commercial 433. Sovereigns closed with luryers at 118-909, while at 118-909. 1 433. No.

setters at 11\$100.

November 19—The market opened rather flat, and in the facenoon the English banks were drawers on head offices only at 21%. The native banks maintained this rate on bankers. The insignificant business reperted was at 21%—21 1316 on head offices, and at the former on bankers: commercial 21 1316—22. Sovereigns sold at 1\$120, closing with buyers at 11\$100, sellers at 11\$180.

November 20. The smalled was former, but the control of the c

ing with universe at 114200, settlers at 173/80.

overniber 30. The market was fammer, but there is still very little Joing. Rates at all the banks were: 21% on London, 435 on Paris and 528-339 on Hamburg at 90-dyt 38500—58100 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quasted at 211516—22. Sovereigns closed with they ers at 118500, 4816s at 118500. was quoted at 21 15[16-22. Sov ers at 11\$100, sellers at 11\$170.

ers at 115100, serieus at 118170.

November 22.—Rates at the banks are unchanged and market quiet. From second hands bank sterling on head effice was reported at 211516, and commercial sterling was quoted at 211516, and 22116. Commercial france 413. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$140, selected 1550. lers at 11 \$170.

ovember 23.—No change in rates at the bank market is firm. Commercial sterling is quoted a

—The Carangola railway company advertises that the derest on chares is payable on and after the 22nd inst.

—Sr Michel Calogeras has been appointed an auditor of the Nacional de Navegação company, to substitute Mr. W. Gordon who has resigned.

—Messes. John Moore & Co., announce that the chequet for dividends on the shares of the Nictherov Gas company are at the disposition of the shareholders at their counting house.

-Since the subscription list to the "Banco Interr was closed there has been considerable movement in the allotment letters. The sales as reported in the Jornal di Commercio amount to:

—At the general meeting of the shareholders of the "Banco União de Credito" held on the 15th, Srs. João Pereira da Silva Monteiro and L. Paridant were elected administrators. The report of the bank directors covering the period expired on 30th Sept bit is very favorable, but it seems to us that the profits from "interest and discounts" do not compare favorably with those arising from other, and more transient

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York garding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

0 %	12 5p6					
26,000 × 15,000 × firm 22 30 c & 50 5.550 13 5 p 6 4.850		12 5[16	12 5[16	121/4	12 0	and freight by steamer
26,000 × 15,000 × Ehrin 22 30 c & 500 5.550	1,830	4,850	4,830	4,850	_	do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses
26,000 × 15,000 × 15,	1336	13%	13%	13 5l16	13 1/16 c	and freight by steamer
26,000 * 15,000 firm 22 50 c & 500	5,350	5,350	5,330	5,350	5,300	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses
26,000 × 13.000 is firm	50 c & 5%	50 C & 500	50 C & 5%	40 C & 5%	30 € 8 500	Steamer freight U. States
26,000 × 15,000 – firm	221/6	221/3	221/5	221/8	221/5 d	Exchange on London, private
26,000 ×	firm	hrm	firm	firm	firm	State of the market
26,000 ×	1	30,000	4.000	21,000	1	Sales for United States, bags
26,000 *	.50000	10,000	10,000	15,000	9,000	do Santos
26,000 *	:		*4.000	1/,000	20,000	Receipts yesterday, bags
	12,000	11.000	3	-	444,000	Stock this morning, bags
431,000 438,000 412,000	427.000	415,000	441,000	455,000	000	
Nov. 20 Nov. 22 Nov. 23	Nov. 19	Nov. 18	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Nov. 15	

WERKLY SUMMARY,

	NOV. 2011
ales for United States during the week	74,000 bags
ales for Enrope etc ilo do	25,000 ,,
oiling clearances for the United States	20,000 ,,
Jennier cleniances do (3)	50,000 .,
learances for Europe and Elsewhere	16,000 ,,
reights by steamer	50 C. & 5%
do sul	1216 & 5%
teamers loading for United States	1
Stock at Santos this morning	150,000 bags
Receipts during week to 19th Nov	81,000 ,,
sales for United States during week	16,000 .,
do Europe de	81,000 ,,
Shipments to United States do	32,000 ,,
do Europe do	30,000 ,,
Market firm; Good Average	5\$250
Steamers loading for United States	
Freight by str. do	
CATES OF STOCKS AND SHAB!	88.

	ovember 15.	
23	Six per cent. apolices	1,004 000
4	do	1,005 000
00\$	do	100 %
30	deb, Leopotdina R.R. 2007	185 000
35	S. Isabel de Rio Prete R.R &50	400 000
50	S. Christovão tramway	282 000
	Villa Isabel do	210 000
50		104 ⁰ g
186	deb. Carris Urbanos 7%	
10	Arroio dos Ratos coal	67 0
10	hyp. notes Banco Prediat	70 %
	Banco C. Real do Brazil (60%)	79 00
15	is Danco Ci iron us in-	
	Vovember 16.	
25	Six per cent. apolices	1,004 000
-	Five per cent. do	995 000
155	do old issue	1,000 000
1	do oid issue	

200 Banco Ou Harmanii de Santos 200 Banco Mercantii de Santos 201 200 Banco Mercantii de Santos 202 200 deb. Leanagola R R. 200\$ 15	00 000
20 Banco Mercantil de Santos 26 6 deb. Carangola R R. 200\$ 22 . Leopoldina R R. 200\$ 34 . , do £50	76 000
20	77 000
0 deb. Caningon R.R. 200\$	70 000
22	5 000
34	85 000
431 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (0%) November 17. 20 Six per cent. apolices	60 000
95 Six per cent. apolices	79 %
20 Five per cent. do 90 000\$ Apolices Prov. Rio. 105 5,000 Sovereigns	
20 Five per cent. do 90 000\$ Apolices Prov. Rio. 105 5,000 Sovereigns	04 000
Apolices Prov. Rio.	95 000
2005 Apolices Prov. Rio.	00 000
5,000 Sovereigns. 15 Banco do Brazil	rot %
1,000 do 15 Banco do Brazil	11 040
15 Banco do Brazil	11 050
10 do	74 000
10 do 2 130 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 2005	76 000
117 , Sorocabana R. R. 100\$	76 500
117 , Sorocaustia R. R. 1004 at 1	85 0 0
a st the second temperature to the second leaves to the second se	614 %
40 Jarami Forming	38 000

6			
	ovember 18.		004 000
33	Six per cent, apolices,		502 000
500\$ 5	Five per cent. do	'τ	
15	Banco do Brazil		274 000
100	Banco Commercial de S	Paulo	80 000
26	Jardim Botanico tramw	ау	138 000 230 000
4 50	Fidelidade Insce hyp. notes Banco C. R	eal do Brazil (6%)	79 %
-	lovember 19.		- 1
19	Six per cent. apolices	I	,004,000
800\$	do		100 70
1,000	Sovereigns		11 120
50	Banco Commercial de Banco do Commercio.	S. Paulo	227 000
10	deb. Leopoldina R.R.	/ to	560 000
140	,, do	200\$	185 000
96	Grão Pará R.R.	1/9	97 %
20	Navegoção Paulista w Fidelidade Insce	subs	60 000
1 2/10	Fidelidade Insce		230 000 90 %
20	deb Nova Industria hyp. notes Banco C. l	Deal de Resul 160hl	79 90
		Kent do Diazii [0/0]	15 10
20	November 20. Six per cent, apolices.		1,005 000
160	Five per cent. do .		995 000
3	do do .		,000 000
50	Banco Commercial de	S. Paulo	Bo 000
105	deb. Leopoldina R.R.	200\$	185 000
20	Grão Pará R.R hyp. notes Banco Pre-	alal	691/2 %
42		Real do Brazil [6%]	79 %
4		2000 00 000000 ()00	
60	November 22. Six per cent apolices.		1,005 000
2,000\$	do .		100 70
2,000\$			2,016 000
220			996 000
24	do Banco do Brazil		
5	deb. Leopoldina R. R	200\$	184 000
70	do		184 000 184 500 185 000
40	do		185 000
75	. Sorocabana R. R	, 100\$	66½ % 79 %
150	hyp. notes Banco C.	Kear do Braza [078]	79 10
	MARKET	REPORT.	
	Rio de Jane	iro, November 23rd,	1886.
		orts.	
~			able since
cur l	ffee.—The sales given ast report, and the ma e 15th quotations were as has been no change sin that, while the stock is red to bags. The holders I	in have been consider that has been firm the	able since roughout, rmha, but
thee	has been no change sir	ee. Receipts have	increased
somev	hat, while the stock is red	luced, although this st	ili exceeds
400,00	o bags. 'The holders !	have been successfu	in their
resista	nce so na, in wines a		bly lower
	g markets, where however vith us, have decidedly		
day s	re 200300 rs. per arro	by higher than a m	onth ago,
while	re 200300 rs. per arro quotations from abroad :	are only now about o	n a parity
with t	hose ruling in Rio Inst I	nonin.	
Th	sales as reported since of	nt last bave been:	
	95,941 bags for the l	Inited States	
	291.92	Europe Cape of Good Hope	
		Usewhere	
	4,750 II		

142.886 bags.

Th	: cle	emances since our last issue have been:	
,	mit	est States:	bags.
Nov.	16	New Orleans Br str Palm Brauch	28,601
,,,,,,,	17	New York Nor bk Gulnare	10,000
	20	do " Snefrid	. 10,000
	20	do Br str Herschel	14,000
	20	do "St George	
		mope :	
Nov.	12	Havre Fr str Ville de Victoria	., 1,179
	10	Hamburg Ger str Pernambuco	8,567
		Liverpool Br str Aconcagnn	
	Εl	sewhere:	
Nov.	18	River Plate Br str Mondego	478
Re	ceip	is for the past eight days have averaged i	,826 bags

per day, against 11,300 bags for the preceding eleven days The daily average since the 1st inst. has been:

		12,500 baj	gs
	against	15,471 ,,	in 1885
		12,228 ,,	,, 1884
		11,395 11	,, 1883
		29,375 31	., 1882
		12,158 ,,	,, 1881
		13,784 ,	1880
Brokers'	quotations	this morning	were:

	per so kilos.	per arroba
Washeri	44900 5\$860	7\$200 8\$600
Superior	nominal	nominal
Good first		8 000 - 8 200
Regular first		7 800 - 7 900
Ordinary first		7 500 - 7 700
Good second	4 770 - 4 970	7 000 7 300
Ordinary second	4 430 - 4 630	6 500 6 800
Canitania	nominal	nominal

SCC	lha		. 3000 - 32	70 4 40	00 4 80
Sı	ock was	this mor	ning estimated	to be 412	4,000 hag
	Ves	sels loadii	ig and to load		bags
	New Yor	k Brstr A	tolemy		20,000
	do	Amer bl	Crescent	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	12,000
	do	,	Gamaliel		12,000
	do	Nor bk	Nor		13,000
	do	12	Columba		13,000
	do		Rhyno		5,500
	Baltimore	Amer bl	Serene		5,000
	do	**	A my		7,000
	do		Templar	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	7,000
	do	**	Adelaide		****
	do	Amer lu	E. A. Sanch	ez	4,000
	New Oal	eans Br s	r Plato		6,000
	do	or Ga	veston Nor bk	Nora	4,500
	London	Br str Ha	lley		19,000
	Hambur	g Germ st	Valparaiso	,	9,000
	do	.,	Paranaguá.		1,000
	Gibraltan	Lo. Nor	bk Euxinus		4,000
	Genoa 1	tal str Pa	raguai		1,500
			hbrooke		
			Roanoke		4,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF, COFFEE Swedish Pine.-Receipts have been:

Freight per steamer	Exchange on London average	do Good 2nd. do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	Stock	Shipments	Total Sales bags	,, Elsewhere	, Cape	Europe	Sales U. States	Receipts	
30€ & 5%	172	7.150	7,600	434,000	ł	25,766	162	ı	4.425	21,179	16.793	Nov. 15
40c & 5%	22 1/16	7,150	7,600	440,000	f 32,725	7.977	1,850	ı	2,750	3+377	14,109	Nov. 16
50c & 50g	22	7,150	7.600	414,000	ı	40,431	ı	3,000	954	36.477	14.332	Nov. 17
50c & 5%	22	7.150	7,600	426,000	21,068	1	1	ı	ı	1	11.777	Nov. 18
50c & 50%	21 15116	7.150	7,600	430,000	23.502	9.618	208	1	5,410	4,000	-3.727	Nov. 19
500 & 5%	13	7,150	7,600	429,000	10.495	19,491	ı	1	8.491	11,000	18,122	Nov. 20
1	ı	1	1	437,000	1	ı	ı	ı	1	1	7.746	Nov. 21
50c & 5°0	22	7.150	7,600	412,000	1	39,603	2,530	ı	17.165	19.908	14,001	Nov. 22
1	1	1	1	ı	903.133	215.444	8.402	3,000	63.944	170,098	275,011	Totals since 1st Nov.
1	ı	ı	ı	j	1,561,090	1,657.337	8,, 107	37.000	621,945	912,385	1,862,934	Since 1st July

Brokers report a fair amount of business doing, but receipts have been very small. Of Flour we have received none, and stocks in first hands are very insignificant; prices have advanced and are strong. In pine we have to note the arrival of a lot of White, a small cargo of Spruce and three cargoes of Swedish Kerosene has been very flat, under the large supplies expected, but Lard is not quotably lower, although the market is reported flat Rosin is in a miserable position, the market having been overloaded. Indian corn continues firm, but not higher, while Bran is strong at an advance. Hay has advanced 100 per cept and we are likely to suffer from the stoppage of supplies. Cement is unchanged

Imports.

Flour. - We have had no receipts and stock in first hards is reduced to:

5,500 brls. American 500 ,, Trieste 6,000 brls.

Brokers report the market firm and advancing at the follow-ing quotations, which already show an advance on those reported in our last issue:

Trieste,	17\$50018\$000
Richmond 1st	17 500-18 000
do 2nd	17 000-17 250
Baltimore 1st	17 250-17 750
do and	16 500-16 750
Western & Int.	16 500-17 500
Chili	nominal
River Plate	nominal
New Zealand	nominal

Pitch Pine ... There are still no receipts and we may ontinue quotations at 38\$000 per doz. Market steady.

White Pine.—The receipts are 56,136 feet per *Tinck*Sing from New York, which were sold on private terms.

Brokers quote at 115 IS. per foot, and the market supplied.

Spruce Pine. — The Brazil from Halfax brought 171,337 feet, which are not yet reported sold. The arrival of a considerable quantity of white Swedish has had a bad effect, and brokers quote Spruce deals very flat at alout 19\$000—31\$000 per dozen.

605 doz. per Arche from Christiania 574 ,, Dygve from Copenhagen 595 ,, Amanda from Soderhamn

595 , Aminian from Soderniams which have been sold within questions, viz: 338000 for white, and 378000—398003 for red deals, per doz. For white the market is flat, but red deals are firm. A cargo of red deals to arrive from Memel, via Peruambico, has been closed at 378000.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 7,250 cases per Tuck Sing from New York, but as the supply on the way is still considerable, the market is very weak and brokers quote at about \$\$600—\$\$800 per case.

Lard .- There have been no receipts and brokers do not change quotations of 350 rs per lb , flat.

Rosin —Receipts are 300 bils per Tuck Sing from New York. The quantity recently arrived here has been so considerable, that we cannot quote to-day at over 48500... 8\$000 per brl. as to quality and weight.

Turpentine.—The Allanwilde from New York brought so cases. We may quote to-day at 415—430 rs per kilo.

Bran.— This article has sharply advanced, and is likely to go still higher. Brokers quote at 3\$400—3\$700 per bag, market firm.

Codfish.— Receipts are 754 t, 199 cases per Brazil from Hallfax and 2,6981, 58 c, per Reafer from Paspebine. We may quote at retail: tubs 18\$000-04\$ 00 and cases 18\$000-24\$000.

Hay.—The Carl Max brought 1,324 bales from Rosario and the Otra is at the quarantine station from the same port, Dealers are asking very high prices, 120—130 rs. per kilo.

Conl.-Receipts have been:

| 543 tons per Hermanes from Warkworth | 540 | Axel from Swarsen | 2,485 | Governor Wilmot from Cardiff | 400 | Ency March | 100 | 641 | Cato | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

to companies and dealers.

Cement.—Receipts are 500 casks per Hipparchus from Landon. We may continue quotations, viz: British 6\$300... 7\$-100, German 6\$000--6\$200 and French at 7\$200--7\$500.

Rice.—The only receipts are 500 bags per Hipparchus from London. Plices are 1ather higher at \$\$500—9\$000 for lots and the market is firm

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN PESSELS.

NOVEMBER 15.

CHRISTIANIA-Nor bk Arctic; 263 tons; Hansen; 71 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co.

Oporto-Port bk Isabel; 1143 tons; Aranjo; 45 ds; sundries to Martins & Macedo Jr.

NOV. 16.

WARKWORTH-Nor bk Hermanos; 378 tons, Olsen; oz dsi coal to order

ROSARIO—Ger lug Carl Mae; 294 tous; Meyer: 31 ils: hay to Souza, Assumpção & Caudoso.

New York...Br lik Tuck Sing, 388 tons; R3de: 70 ds; sindries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

HALIFAX—Br bg Brnzil, 266 tons; le Marchant; 58 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

Swansea-Swed hk d.xel; 359 tons Hagerstrom, 79 ds: coal

CARAVELLAS—Post lug **Herciba** 2000 tons; Santos; 6 de fish-oil to Ferreira Pinto & Co.

NOV. 20. CARDIFF -Br ship Governor Wilmet; 1611 tons, Clagne; 48 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

NOV. 21.

CARDIFF—Br Ing Liney March; 243 tons; Griffiths: 47 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co

Copenhagen—Swed by Digree, 240 toos: Fortsheig; 110 ds; pine to Leonel de Carvalho & Co.

Hana Do Mato—Nor lik Marie; 441 tons; Kriig; 32 ds; salt to Leonel de Carvalho & Co.

NOV. 22

CARDIFF-Nor bk Cate; 476 tons; Andreasen; 40 ds; coal

Soderhamn-Swed bk Amanda; 222 tons; Anderssen; 8 ds; pine to Leonel de Carvalho & Co. LIVERPOOL-Br bk Ehen; 301 tons. Griffiths: 51 ds; sun dries to order.

PASTEBIAC ... Br bg Reaper: 127 tons; Godfiey: 58 ds; codfis

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. NOVEMBER 15.

New York-Port ship America; 930 tons; Soares; coffee NOV. 16.

PHILADELPHIA-Br ship Salamanca; 1210 tons; Bryce; bal IMBETIBA-Ger hig Hedwig; 337 tons; Leucherhand; san

PARANAGUA'-Nor bg Ausykos; 232 tons; Osmindsen; d

NOV. 17.

LAVEROOL-Br by Robbin, 152 tons: Le Ruer, ballast
HARMACOS-Br lug Manning Ster.; 485 tons; Bushnell do.
ST. TYOMAS—Nor by Tradenshield, 290 tons; Amundeen, do.
PERNAMECO—Nor lug La Bella; 256 tons; Olen; do.
Rio Grance—Swed lug Milder; 254 tons; Peterson; sundies.
STA, CATHARINA—Span by Amiliad; 172 tons, Rosay same cargo.

PERNAMBUCO-Port bk Camões, 530 tons; Villar, ballast NOV. 19.

NEW YORK-Nor bk Gubiare; 456 tons; Olsen; coffee, NOV. 20

PARANAGUA'... Nor lug Vega; 198 tons; Levorsen; ballast. NOV. 22.

DIAMOND ISLAND -- Br ship Carnarvonshire: 1227 tons: Ro-

—Br bk Neel, from Cardift with coals to Wilson Sons & Co. went on the recks behind Fort Lage in entering our harbor on the night of the 22nd. The tug boats succeeded in public the bork off at about 10.30 this morning, (42nd) and towed her up to Mocangué

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

PERNAMBUCO-Br bk Doughts	ballast
Macao-Brbk Frenchuy	do
LAGUNA, Mexico-Ger bg Bertha	ilo
NEW YORK-Nor bk Snefrid	coffee
VICTORIA- ,, Kongsbyrd	sundries
PARANAGUA'- Nor by Kiartan	do

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been quite a stir in our market in coffee charters and rates are stiffer. The charters reported since our last have been 1 Amer lik Gamaliel, coffee to New York, 19f6, Nor bks Nor and Columba, do. do., No right Rhyme, coffee to New York, 15f, or to New Orleans, or Calveston, £290; Amer lang E. A. Sanches, coffee to Balimore 201; Br lik Rounseke, coffee to To Hand, £310; Nor bk Easthins, coffee to New York, 200; Coffee to Reimore, 2016 to New Orleans, or Galveston, 131; Swell by Mina, salt, Macao and Rio, 300 etc.; Fr ship Bernardino Brine, marte, Paraoaguá and Niver Plate, ¾ and ¾ real.

Freights-swamer;

į	New York	50c per bag
ı	New Orleans	50€ do
ı	London	40-45 per ton
	Antherp	25] do
	Hamburg	35 do
	Havie	35 fcs do
ı	Marseilles	— de
	Trieste	351 do
ı	Genoa	45 fcs do
	snil:	
	United States, North	#216 1 st per ton
	do South nominal	
	('banual (o)	

Annual Communication	Channel f.o. } no	ominal 30[3:	ηń do
	TESSELS AFLOAT & LOA	DING FOR	R10.
ı	Albemarle	Baltimore	8 Nov-
ĺ		Oporto	
	Archno	Oporto	
į		St John's	
	Agnes Barton	Baltimore	
		Cardiff	23 Sept,
	.lrgosy	Newpurt	17 Oct.
	Aphroniste	Newport	8 Oct.
	Annie Reed	Rosario	3 Nov.
	Alice Bessie Dodd,	Baltimore	
	Bessie Dodd	Liverprol	14 Sept.
	Christine	Hamburg	15 Oct.
	Campsie Glen	Pensacola	20 Aug.
	Catedonio	Brunswick	
		Brunswick	
	Crown Prince	Cardiff	18 Oct.
١	Chornan Celeste Burrill	Baltimore	
	Celeste Burrill	Cardiff	
	Paum	Paspeblac	6.1
	Dalsy	Baltimore	
	David Stewart	Baltimore Cantiff	24 Sept.
	Dagny Dois Amigos	Lishon	18 Oct.
	Dominion	Cardiff	
	Eikanassand	Middeliord	
	Elverhoi	Newcastle	17 Sept.
	Falkrung	Celte	12 Oct
	F 7. Merriman	Sailla River	16 July
ċ	Ferda	Satilla River	
	George Treat	New York	18 Sept
	Lieures Gilroy	Newcastle	23 Sept,
	Glenowen	Liverpool	
ı	Heldos	Cardiff	4 Oct
	Hotspur Helen M. Rowley	Rosatio	1.1
	Helen M. Rozoley	Baltimore	••
	Helene	Hartlepool	1 Oct.
ı	Herrs	Brunswick	••
	Julio Rollins	Baltimore	12 Oct.
8	Julia	Boston Marseilles	12 Oct.
	Jonas Rein	New York	28 Sept.
1.	John R. Stanhope	Richmond	28 Sept.
	7 C Fichts	Hamburg	20 Oop.
h	7. G. Fichte 7. W. Dresser	New York	
111	Jambo	St. John's	
	Lanretta	Cardiff	1.
	Lennle	Cardiff	6 Oct.
	Lorenzo	Cardiff	21 Oct.
	Langfellow	Pensacola	
	Marcello	Cardifl	
	Marianuinha	New York	to Sept.
	Mora	Cardiff	
ı	201. 0.	Lisbon	25 Sept.
.,	Mary Lester	Glasgow	25 Sept.
m	Mary	Cardift	••
.,,1	Martin Luther	Cardiff	
la	Medusa	Swansea	••
	National	Cardift	**
	Nenuphar	Swansea	20 Oct.
	Ned White	New York	. 0
10	Noet	Cardiff	25 Sept.
te	Nor.	. Arendal	11 Sept.
	Naemia		6 Oct.
ır			**
	Otra Premier Mackensie		
m	C FEMILY DISCRETER,	Michigana	

Premier Mackensie...... Richmond
Petra Leith

				VERNMENT AND PROVI	NCIAL B	ONDS		
Plover Leith 25 Sept. Prince Rupert Cardift 2 Oct Balkimore	RMISSION	CIRCULATION	Anglum	DENOMINATION	INTEREST N	L CODE OOO	1,005\$000	LAST QUOTATIO'S
Pristilla Battimore Rossignoi Cardiff Prof. Operto	50,000,000 000	o	~ { do	dodo	5 %	200-800 500-1,000 1,000 000	100 % 996 000 100 %	997 000-1,000 000
Rauma Memel 10 July	2,158,400 001 109,000 001 30,000,000 001	1,997,209 00 119,600 00 20,658,100 00	oo do oo do oo Gold Loan of	868. Apr., Oct. 879. Jan., Apr., July, Oct. 40 de Janeiro Jan., July.		1,000 000 1,000 000 1,000 000	1,300\$000 1,130 000 101 0/n	
Rapide	51,885,000 000 10,212,100 000	io 1 42,083,000 or				200-500	1	102 9ii
Shawmut Baltimore	_	1,870,700\$0 1,597,100 0	Brazil		5 °/0 6 °/0	100\$000 100 000 £11,55	100 °/u 79 °/o 90\$000	78 %-79 % 86 pcc- 90 000
Tarapaca	\equiv	3,289,600 O	do go do S	Paulo	5 °/2 °/2 °/2 °/2 °/2 °/2 °/2 °/2 °/2 °/2	100 000	87½ °/a 69½ °/o	86 000 90 000 87 96 69 % 693/ %
Ulrika Lendon 12 Oct		5.744,100 0	so Treatment	DEBENTURES AND	SHARES			
Verona Brunswick Willie Autwerp		ED BD	is 5	HAMKS	RESERVE FUND	1.AST	LAST DIVIDEND	LAST QUOTATIONS
Famoyden. Baltimore 30 Sept. Zingara. Gaspe Brunswick	CAPITAL.	SHARES	VALI	HAMES		SALE	AM'T PAID	
Zulmira	500,000	2,500 All	200\$ A!!	Auxiliar	11,671\$368	200\$000 274 000	95000 July 1886 9 000 July 1886 10 000 July 1886	270\$000—275\$000
	13,000,000 1	65,000 All 60,000 30,000 10,000 All	200 All 200 All 200 80	Auxilia Hazil Commercial do Rus de Janeiro. do de S. Paulo Ciedita Real do Brazil. Gedita Real do Brazil. do de S. Paulo. Dekseelese English Baukeronid. Individual Hariston, Jamited. Mercanil de Saures Mercanil de Saures	6,364,564 974 1,160,965 516	238 000 80 000 227 000	g ooo Tuly 1886	
DATE	12,000,000 20,000,000	60,000 30,000 100,000 12,500	200 All 200 60 200 70	Commercio Credito Real do Brazil	66,077 727 80,966 539	50 000 69 000 41 000	3 000 July 1886	
Nov. 16 Paraguai Ital 17 Mondego Bi 18 St. George Br Santos 30h Santos 30h I N. Viocenzi & F Royal Mail Hard, Rand & C	2,000,000	10,000 All 50,000 All	£ 20 £ 10 200 All	Delcredere English Bank Industrial e Mercantil	£ 190,000 900,000 000	140 000	6 000 July 1886 8 s April 1886	198 000
18 Herschel Br do 2th Norton, Al w &C 18 Pernambuco Gi do 20h E. Johnston & C	1,000,000	50,000 All 5,000 All	£ 20 6 10 200 All	London and Brazilian, Limited	£ 250,000 500,000 000 124,910 770 2,958,118 569	270 000 65 000	10 000 July 1886 6 000 Jan. 1883 10 000 July 1886	
10 Aconcagna Br Valparaiso* 20d Wilson Sons & C 22 Comte d'En Fr Havre* 21d A Lenba & C	4,000,000 8,000,000	20,000 10,000 40,000 All 5,000 All	200 All 200 All 200 (0	London and Brazhan, Limited Mercantil de Sautes Predial Rurale Hypothecario Unida de Credio RAHWAYS Balia e Minas	42,753 790	90 000	7 300 Oct. 1886	
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.		60,000 All	200 20 200 —	Bahia e Minasdo debentures	Ξ	184 000	7 % Oct 1886 8 % Nov. 1886 234 % Nov. 1886	
DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO	1,300,000 10,000,000 1,500,000	50,000 20,000	200 All 200 -	do debenimes	14,642 300	136 000 165 000 26 000	6½ % Nov. 1800	
Nov. 15 V. de Victoria Fr Havre* Sundries	400,000 1,600,000 1,500,000	2,000 All 8,000 All 7,500 1,926	200 All 200 All 200 All	Jan de l'olivie l'aller		180 000	3 000 July 1886	
15 Biela Br 15 Palm Branch Br New Orleans do 15 Himparchus Bg River Plate Sundries	8,735.800	+3.679 A!!	200 Al 200 Al 200 20	do and series		131 000	3 000 July 1886 300 July 1886 6½ % Oct. 1886	183 500-184 500
17 Halley Br do do do Aconcagua Br Lweipool do	11,264,200 15,398,400 £ 493,600 8,000,000	= =	200 — £ 50 — 200 Al	do deheutures	127,000 000	560 000 90 000 80 010	4 000 Jan. 1886	
20 Pernambuco Di Hamburg do do Jekus Bi Macció do	3,071,000 8,100,000	40,030 31,081 40,500 25,500	250 — 200 Al	do do dehemmes	167.258 166	283 500 202 000 180 000	12 000 Oct. 188 7 0 Oct. 188 8 0 July 188	
Joi I Heischel Br Sew York Coffee do do	1,000,000	6,000 (1350	200 — 200 Al		8,717 036	184 000 184 000	5 000 Oct. 188 7 % Oct. 188 9 000 July 188	5
* Calling at intermediate ports	4,490,000	20,000 10,000	200 A	Principe do Cião Pará	20,050 563	97 000	616 % July 188 7 % Oct. 188	6 =
FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE TANEIRO, NOVEMBER 23td, 1886.	1,923,000 1,500,000 \$10,000		100 — 200 — 200 A	do do	=	90 000	9 % July 188	6
	370,000 3,800,000 1,601,000	19,000 6,981	100 200 200	5. Izabel do Rio Preto	474 493	490 000	7 % Aug. 188 6 % July 188	6 190 000-
HAME S NUMBER CONSTRUCTS	£ 140,000 1,000,000 10,655,000	53,325 30,000	6 50 - 200 - 200 -	do debentines do do Santo Antonio de Padua debent'es B S, Panlo e Rio de Janeiro	\equiv	202 000 145 000 155 000	5 000 Sept. 100	6 ==
		= / =		do with subsid		74 000 66½ %	6 "/o Jun. 188	75 ono 67½ of
hk Ciesceni 583 Oct 22 New York F. Clemente & C bk Gamaliel 588 28 Balimote. To order	7,200,000 2,000,000 £ 320,000	36,000 23.591 	100 - 6 50 -	do debentures	34,600 000	515 000	61/2 16 Feb. 188	4
bk M Hashrouck 733 29 Hrunswick, P Clemente & C	5, 100,000	27,000 All	200 A	Carris Urbanos.	69,614 678	259 000 495 000 107 0/0	5 500 Oct. 18: 6 % July 18: 7 % July 18:	36
hk Serene 522 8 Balumore, Levering & C hig E.A. Sanchez 468 9 Balumore, F. Clemente & C	846,700	E0,000 A!		do do 	150,000 000		3 500 Oct 18 7 500 July 18 8 % July 18 6 000 July 18	36 138 000—139 000
bk Templar 374 bk Edni Plinney 735 lug Allanwilde 056 14 New York l' Clemente & C	200,000 300,000	5,000 All	200 A	do debentures	71,489 519	91 0/0	7 % Oct. 18	36
British Bk Inheritance . 426 Dct 15 1 do Sal V Miranda, L & sp Prince Lucien 1519 17 Cordin Worken MW & C	360,000	6,000 4,500 40,000 Al		II Porto Afegre	477,939 55	195 000	15 0.0 July 18 8 000 July 18 3 500 Oct. 18	86
Sp Pt. Frederick, 1455 22 Cardill Wilson Sons & C	2,500,000	12,500 Al	200	S Taillo e S Amaio debeniums. S Taillo e S Amaio debeniums. Villa Label	£ 60,77	5 80 000	6 sh July 18	85 248 000-250 000
bk Roanoke 32b bk Freuchny 324 bk Freuchny 324 bk Freuchny 324 bk Freuchny 324 bk Freuchny 324 bk Freuchny 325 bk Freuchny 326 bk Freuchny 326 bk Freuchny 326 bk Freuchny 327 bk Freuchny 328 bk Freuchny	£750,000 4 000,000	50,000 10, [10]	I Dut -	Ill Amazon Steam Navigation. Ill Brazileira de Navegação Ferry delidinines.	1,550,299 77	103 %	8 % May 18	86 182 000-194 000
sp Pr Amadeo. 1581 7 Newport Norton, Ww & C	R 1,000,000	70,000 16,000		dl Brazileira de Navegação Ferry idelaminus Navional de Navegação do 2nd series do 3nd series	49.715 96	0 60 000	7 500 May 18 7 500 May 18 7 500 July 18 8½% Inly 18	86 40 900 70 900
bk Chandemagor 687 to Cardiff G Gudgeon		1,000 3,100	700 -	do debentures	12,500 00	215 000	4 000 Feb. 18	86
bg Brazil 160 18 Halifax Notion, M w &	1,000,000	3,000 1,85	200	Alliança	44,641 05 300,000 00	0 550 000	2 000 July 18 34 000 July 18 4 000 July 18	8669 000
hig Lucy March 244 2t Cardiff Wilson Sons & C	5,000,000	8,000 1,00	9 200 F	Contança 5 Fidelidade	199,000 00	0 230 000	15 000 July 18 16 000 July 18 4 000 July 18	186
Danish	4,000,000	20,000 10,00 8,000 1,00	0 1,500 16	0 Lieud	316,000 00 17,975 00 189,000 00	3 27 500	2 000 July 18 2 000 July 18 5 000 July 18	186 30 000
bk Mena 199 7 Hamburg R Ricches & C	C 5,000,000	26,000 10,00 25,000 17,50	0 200	Previdente	9,715 6		g lo Feb. 11	
French sp Benn, Biavo., 1021 Nov. 6 Newport 11 Pedro H R	133,800	1 500 1-45	200	MI Agrilling de Cardons do debentines Mi cracaty do debentines		130 000	Jun. 1	386
	500,000	2,500	11 200 200 100	ween Penniments President Cysteria serial particulars All Agried a defermines MI Areraly do defermines Ut Lacena p da defermines		_	8 % July 13	956
German lug Rechoven. bk Argo	250,000		200			85 1/0	8 1/2 0/0 April 1	396
bk Elise Both 310 0 London Walter, H & C	300,000 1,000,000 230,000	5,000	100	do debentines Parto Feliz do debentines All Porto Real do debentines	23,975 5 2,690 0	ĺ	- July 1 7 % Aug. 1 81/2 % Oct. 1	846 886
	S00,000		JI 200				8½ 0/0 Nov. 1	886
bk Sneftid 411 Det 28 Rosano .) de sonia de bk Ferda 610 29 Newcastle J F. Alves & C	C 800,000	1,000		do debentures All Quissande debentures do debentures All Nutheroby IAS COMPANIES All Aurois dus Ratos (coal)		55 000		886
		0 42,000 /	11 F 500	All Natherphy MI Societé du l'es	=	230 000	_ _	886 — 67 %
bk Euxinus 247 bk Campbell 1132 8 Glasgow B. Ro hignes & bk Sylvia 1121 9 Cardiff Hamilton & Fa	C 1,400,000 10 1,176,100 500,000					67 °/o	3 % April :	886
bk Alfanii 440 9 Swanses Ferreira Pinto 8	200,000			do debrutines		00 210 600	- July 1	886 ———————————————————————————————————
bk Columbia. 553 lug Jerbuen. 271 bg Vaerenger 247 bg Vae	3,000,000 465,000	15,000	All 200		=======================================	210 000 200 000 195 000	71/2 "/a Sept.	886
National	C 1,000,000 C 800,000 R 600,000		200	- do debentures - Confiança Industrial - Pão Giande		206 000		886
bk Gordon 757 to Newport E. W. May bk Freden 392 ti Liverpoel T Hudson bk Homewood 1174 ti Cardiff Hamilton & F.	1,000,000 1,000,000	5,000	All 200	do debentures	=	92 0/0 92 0/0 225 000	7 % Oct.	1886
bg Ryhno 282 12 Wishy C. Hecksher N	C 172,000 C 600,000 C 250,000	3,000	All 200	_ go Gebeurnesstra		206 000	7 % Oct.	1886
bk Hermanos 378 bk Marie 441 bk Cato 476 bk Cato 476 bk Cato 476	C 1,000,000	10,000 5,		200 do debendinos		210 000	8 % Jan. 8 % Sept.	1884
Portneuese	3,000,000	00	All 500	Cantareira e Esgotos debentures	54,379	490 000	7½ ola Oct. 8 ooo July	1886 485 000-490 000
bk Triumphante 375 Oct. 11 Lisbon In distress	2 C 800.000	4,000 5,000	All 200 All 200 All 200	All Constructors	20,000	130 100 00	0 - 0	1886
bk Nove Silencio 350 9 (Dportto) A G. Sairle bk Gratidão 278 10 I do Sal. V Leone, M bk Isabel 143 18 (Hportto) Marins & M. Jercilia 209 19 (Caravellas Ferteira Pinto	ir. (0,000,000 & C 331,200 500,000	50,000 18,	200 200 .1!! 200	All the late of the Communication of the Communicat	100,315	200	9 000 July	1886 1886 1886 50 000 — 54 000
	244 000	75,000 9,020	All 100 All 200	All Pasinil Agricola e Industria. All Serviços Martimos.	8,822 5,617	241 190 00 131 115 00	o 5 000 May	
Studdish Studish Stu	k C 2,000,000 k C 633,200	0 10,000 9,	157 200	do debentures		70 0	- 10 X	
	0							

Shipping.

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UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

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Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Fanciro

E. W. May,

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OME AND COLONIAL MARINE

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeno.

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Agent in Rio de Janeiro

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Anthorized 1870 Authorized 1884

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39, Rua General Camara.

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BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

November Departures:

To New York:

	Every S	amrda	y l		
Hogarth	(Loading in	Santo	sl	Nov	. 61
Bielu					13
Hevschel	[Loading it	Sante	s]	- 11	201
Halley	ďσ	do		13	27
	CVT	D 4			

To Southampton:

For Other Ports:
 Archimedes
 River Plate
 Nov 4th

 Hipparchus
 do
 , 16th

 Lassell
 New Orleans
 , 3dh

 Bestel
 do
 , 3 3dh

 Laplace
 London
 , 6th

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21 Water Street, Liverpool ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,

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Rua 1º de Março No. 35

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1886

J	Date	Steamer	Destination	
	Nov. 24	La Plata*	Southampton and Antiverp, calling a Lisbon.	al

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